

Cut of 20 Per Cent. Ordered for Electric Lighting

FINAL EDITION

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SANE OR INSANE, TRIAL WON'T SET THAW FREE, SAYS PROSECUTOR IN OPENING FOR THE STATE

RATE FOR ELECTRICITY CUT 20 PER CENT. TO 8 CENTS BY SERVICE BOARD ORDER

Mandate to Edison Company Is Effective at Once, and Will Be Extended to Cover City—Saves Public \$2,500,000.

The New York Edison Company was this afternoon directed by the Public Service Commission to make a reduction in the cost per kilowatt hour of electricity from 10 cents to 8 cents.

This will affect about two-thirds of the small consumers in the greater city and will, it is roughly estimated, cost the Edison Company about \$2,500,000.

To-day's flat out goes into effect immediately.

Although to-day's order is specific,

ally directed against the Edison Com-

pany as the result of action taken in

a test case heard for months before

Commissioner Milo R. Malbie. It is

understood that other companies in

the several boroughs will make sim-

ilar reductions. If they do not the

order will be speedily applied to them.

The order, while immediately af-

fecting the smaller consumer, will

proportionately save money for the

bigger consumers. The details will be

worked out between counsel for the

commission and for the Edison Com-

pany.

While the Edison Company has not

been heard from officially, the opinion

was expressed at the offices of the

Public Service Commission to-day

that it would acquiesce in at least

part of the order, and that probably

the entire order would be immediately

obeyed without a court fight.

Commissioner George V. S. Will-

iams, who introduced the resolution

directing the Edison Company to

make the reduction, had this to say:

"The immediate effect of the order

will be to reduce the Edison kilowatt

charge in Manhattan and the western

part of the Bronx.

"While the effect of the reduction

will be felt at once, the Commission

will agree to the contents of the

company and will order an appraisal.

"It will take about a year but will

in no way interfere with the cheaper

rate for electricity.

"We find that the profits of the

company on the service affected is

about \$7,000,000 a year, and I estimate

that the reduction will amount to

about \$2,500,000 a year. At least

Chairman McCall says it may run up

to that figure."

CRACKSMEN MOVE SAFE

BEFORE USING DRILL

"Can-Opener" Tears Open Strong

Box and Burglars Get

\$1,200 Loot.

Cracksmen equipped with a power-

ful electric drill and gloves to avoid

leaving telltale finger prints, broke

into the safe of Abraham Granowitz,

a dealer in bakers' supplies, at No. 190

Stanton Street, stole \$1,000 worth of

jewelry and \$200 in cash and made

their escape early this morning. They

were evidently frightened off before

they had completed the job, as they

left both gloves and drill in the

MRS. DECKER WINS SEPARATION SUIT IN SUPREME COURT

Son of Head of Milk Firm Must Pay Alimony to Be Fixed by Referee.

Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court to-day signed the decree of separation asked by Kathryn Brown Decker, wife of Henry Edwin Decker, son of the head of the Slauson-Decker Company. He appointed Warren Leslie a referee to determine how much alimony should be paid to the plaintiff.

This decree was signed after the Justice had reported finding that the plaintiff had received a call from Sidney Rosenfeld two months after her marriage; had known and gone out with one Robert Allen, a twenty-year-old youth, during her marriage; had given to Atherton Brownell two gold cuff buttons and charged them to her husband's account in Tiffany's; had known and gone out with Broughton Brandenburg and had luncheons and dinners with him in 1913 without introducing him to her husband.

The findings set forth the alleged grievances on both sides in so far as the Court has found them to be correct.

The defendant accused the plaintiff of unfaithfulness upon various occasions. These allegations were declared unfounded. The plaintiff charged that her husband threatened to shoot her; that he called her names and pushed her out of his bedroom; struck her in the chin with his closed fist and threatened to push her head through a pane of glass. It was in connection with these latter findings, coupled with threats to give the plaintiff a black eye and disfigure her that Justice Blanchard arrived at the decision that the plaintiff could not safely reside longer with the defendant and ordered a decree in her favor.

The facts alleged were brought out at the trial of the case in December. Justice Blanchard stated at the time that he would give judgment for the plaintiff.

Woman Outraged and Murdered. YONKERS, March 9.—The body of Mrs. Della Lloyd, a widow, was found to-day in the White Plains freight yards. She had been murdered and outraged and her body placed between the rails.

Her husband, an employee of the New York Central Construction Company, was murdered at Yonkers in 1914 and his slayers never captured.

MORE WARSHIPS ORDERED TO JOIN VERA CRUZ FLEET

Wilson Backing His Demand on Carranza With Increased Show of Force.

FIRST CHIEF DENIES.

Declares in Preliminary Answer Food Has Not Been Prevented Reaching Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—American Consul Silliman telegraphed from Vera Cruz to-day that he had been reliably informed that the evacuation of Mexico City by the forces of Gen. Obregon began at 9 o'clock last night.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Following an order to-day by Secretary Daniels for the hasty despatch of two more warships to Vera Cruz to join the American naval force there, in backing up President Wilson's demands on Gen. Carranza for full protection of foreigners in Mexico City, the State Department received a preliminary reply from Carranza to Wilson's representations, denying, generally, the existence of conditions in Mexico City which the United States has called upon him to improve.

In a statement, made orally to American Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz, which was laid before President Wilson and the Cabinet to-day, the Mexican chief denied that Gen. Obregon, his commander in Mexico City, had prevented food from reaching the Mexican capital or that he had sent supplies away.

Carranza's oral statement was taken in official quarters to forecast the tenor of his formal answer now being drafted. Generally, it was regarded in Administration quarters as favorable and as an indication that Carranza would no longer approve any inconvenience to foreigners.

Meanwhile, however, the order went forward to Rear Admiral Fletcher commanding the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo, to send the two additional warships to Vera Cruz.

Admiral Fletcher selected the armored cruiser Washington, now in Haitian waters with Rear Admiral Caperton, and the battleship Georgia, commanded by Capt. Robert R. Coontz, now at Guantanamo, to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The Washington is flagship of the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet. She carries forty-one officers and 902 men and is commanded by Commander Edward L. Beach. The Georgia is one of the first line battleships of the Third Division. She carries forty-nine officers and 861 men. The Washington is a little

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

14 KILLED, 70 INJURED, BY AN EXPLOSION IN ARSENAL AT ANTWERP.

LONDON, March 9.—The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that fourteen men were killed and seventy injured to-day by an explosion in a German arsenal at Antwerp.

SAILING TO-DAY.

Tacoma, Naples..... 12 M.
Albany, Jacksonville..... 1 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk..... 3 P. M.

WHITMAN TO TRY M'CALL AND OTHERS ON SEVERE CHARGES

Public Service Board Members Scored in Findings by Legislative Committee.

ALL ARE SEATED TO GO.

They Are Accused of Inefficiency, Neglect of Duty and Misconduct in Office.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) ALBANY, March 9.—Gov. Whitman will at once try all five members of the New York City Public Service Commission on charges looking to their removal from office. He will use as the basis of proceedings a letter written to-day to him by a majority of the Legislative Investigating Committee, supplementing its official report. While the report is mild and innocuous in its findings, the letter is strong in denunciation of the Commissioners. After calling attention to the presentation of facts in the report, the letter says:

"These facts if unexplained and unexplained, constitute in our opinion such inefficiency, neglect of duty and misconduct in office, as to justify their removal by you and to require your use of said report, as the basis for charges against the Commissioners of the First District on which they of course have a right to a hearing as provided by law."

Six members signed this. Senator Cromwell added that the commission has been diligent in subway construction work. Senator Lawson of Brooklyn would not sign because he favored unequivocal conviction of the Commissioners. He was opposed to the words "unexplained and unexplained." Senator Ogden Mills of New York wrote: "I concur, but in view of the fact that the Commissioners are about to be tried on charges, I do not regard it as my duty to do more than to find the facts, leaving the conclusions to be drawn by the Governor."

Three reports on the workings of the down-State Public Service Commission were submitted to the Legislature and Gov. Whitman to-day. All the Republican majority joined in a formal report of great length which weakly and indefinitely concluded as follows: "Commissioners of the First District have not put into operation the provisions of the Public Service law in a manner which has produced results reasonably to be expected."

Three Republican members, Lawson, Knight and McQuiston, made a supplementary report definitely denouncing Chairman McCall and associates as inefficient.

Then because neither of these reports had said McCall and the other Commissioners should go the Republican majority joined in writing a letter to Gov. Whitman saying that from the evidence the Commissioners seemed to be inefficient, and unless the charges were disproved they should be removed.

Meanwhile Senator Foley for the Democratic minority issued another report saying that it is weakness in the law, not in the Commissioners, which has caused all the trouble over complaints and lack of enforcement of orders. The report asserts: "Instead of enforcement the opposite was intended, and this may demonstrate why the railroads and other operations have no opposition to the passage of the law."

INVESTIGATE LA GARZONIA CHARGE.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Albany

Legislature to-day will investigate the charge that

Harry Thaw's Mother and Sister As They Looked on Way to Court

(Specially Photographed by an Evening World Staff Photographer.)



SHELL A MINUTE IS HURLED ON TURKS BY ALLIED FLEET; SMYRNA IS ABOUT TO FALL

Fort Kild Bahr Still Defends the Narrows of the Dardanelles.

LONDON, March 9 (United Press).—A steady rain of fire—a shell nearly every minute—is pouring in upon the Dardanelles forts. Aeroplanes, first used only for reconnoitering purposes, are dropping bombs upon the smaller Turkish batteries.

The 16,500-ton battleships Lord Nelson and Agamemnon are battering away at the Turkish forts inside the strait while the Queen Elizabeth is hurling great shells across Gallipoli Peninsula in an indirect attack.

It is also announced that Smyrna is about to fall before Rear-Admiral Peirse's fleet. Only three Turkish land batteries are now replying to the fire of the British squadron, which has moved into the harbor and is shelling the enemy's guns high on the hills in the Turkish quarter of the city.

British occupation of Smyrna is expected to be the first decisive victory in the naval war against the Sultan. With the Smyrna forts leveled machines will be used under protection of big naval guns to seize the city. Little opposition is expected from the Turkish garrisons.

The Admiralty again emphasized to-day that the Dardanelles fighting has really just begun. The Krupp guns mounted at the entrance to the narrows are keeping the allied fleet at a distance of several miles. The most optimistic officials of the Admiralty set the middle of April, or possibly the first of May, as the time when the Anglo-French war fleet will emerge from the narrows and descend upon Constantinople.

At least 5,000 tons of shells, it is estimated, have been hurled against the Dardanelles forts. The way has been cleared for several miles inside the strait but Kild Bahr still disputes the passage of the allied fleet. The French squadron in the Gulf of

Haros has not yet succeeded in destroying the defenses of Bulair.

PETROGRAD, Russia, March 9 (Associated Press).—The bombardment by the Russians of Zunguldiak, on the south shore of the Black Sea, and the destruction of the docks there constitutes a serious blow to the Turkish fleet. From this point the Turks have drawn their chief supply of coal for the navy.

Benderagi, forty miles to the west, which is another coaling port, also was damaged. The only damage to the Russian fleet during the bombardment of Zunguldiak was a slight injury to the cruiser Almaz, which was struck by a 1-inch shell. Three soldiers were wounded. The cruiser's machinery was not damaged.

The Black Sea fleet will continue its raids on the coast while waiting for the Turkish squadron to come from the Bosphorus.

DON'T CROWD; WAIT FOR THE CAR BEHIND

Health Commissioner Points Out How Brooklynites Can Travel in Comfort.

Health Commissioner Goldwater issued an appeal to the citizens of Brooklyn to-day in which he says: "Now you have the extra cars, use them properly. If the car is full, wait a minute or two for the next one. The company is bound to furnish all the cars that are needed, and in a little while, if you will help by being patient, the Graham Avenue line will be Brooklyn's model road."

"Remember, the Graham Avenue order is only a beginning! "We know that overcrowded cars are dangerous to health; you know how uncomfortable they are. With your help and with the help of the B. R. T., which says that it wants to treat you fairly, danger and discomfort can be removed. "Help yourselves! Help your neighbors! Help all Brooklyn! Don't crowd!"

STATE DEALS A BLOW TO SLAYER'S HOPE OF LIBERTY AFTER TRIAL

Court Decides Thaw's Commitment Was Legal—Is Sane Enough to Realize Nature of Act, Says Prosecutor.

WITNESSES TELL OF FLIGHT FROM MATTEAWAN ASYLUM

As a result of the first half day's activities in the trial of Harry K. Thaw and his five helpers in the escape from Matteawan, there was a decided check to the theory of the defense that this trial will establish Thaw's sanity. His lawyers have maintained that in order to prove him guilty of conspiracy as charged, the State must prove him sane.

But the State's attorney in his opening of the case to the jury read the law that an insane, or even an imbecile, person is held responsible for his act so long as he has enough mental power to know the nature and quality of his act or to know that his act is wrong.

Therefore the hope of seeing Thaw punished by a brief imprisonment for his escape and then going free as a sane person began to shrink and fade. But the air of confidence that has distinguished Thaw and his friends since the beginning of these proceedings was not diminished in the least.

As for the contention that Thaw's original commitment to Matteawan by Justice Dowling was illegal because it was "until thence discharged by due course of law," instead of "until cured," that seemed to be dispelled by Judge Page's ruling that the order was quite legal.

Witnesses summoned to testify to-day were William N. Farrow, R. Murray, Edward Conroy, who was the attendant in charge of Thaw at Matteawan; William Gordon of Beacon, N. Y., who saw Thaw leaving the Hospital for Insane; George Dyke and William Leigh, clerks at the Holland House in Beacon; James Corson, a garage man of Rochester, and John Collins.

It was reported to-day that Evelyn Thaw would probably appear as a witness for her husband. "It was said that a week ago a process served from the District Attorney's office called upon Evelyn Thaw, who was then in the city appearing at a village house and that the young woman declared that she did not care to become mixed up in the trial of Thaw for conspiracy."

Evelyn Thaw is quoted as saying to the process server that she preferred to appear for Harry Thaw. "It was his belief that Thaw had suffered sufficiently for the killing of Stanford White."

Counsel for Thaw, when asked about the matter, said that there was no truth in the statement that Evelyn Thaw would be called as a witness. The Attorney General also denied attempting to get the dancer as a witness.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL PRESENTS THE CASE. Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy opened the case for the prosecution, explaining to the jury just why Thaw is in court and giving the history of the crime for which the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity. Thaw listened to him with polite attention, sitting at the counsel's table, between young Mr. Conroy and Abraham Levy.

"On June 25, 1904," said Mr. Kennedy, "Harry K. Thaw shot Stanford White, and White died."

Thaw heard these words without showing any indication of emotion. His plump face remained impassive, his eyes were fixed on the counsel's table, and his hands were clasped in his lap.

There was no discussion of the bill in the Assembly. It was placed on second and final passage without objection. A special message from the Governor urging the passage of the bill was received.